

for sixty years yet. But in Benevento the old race was extinct with Landulf VI., who had been restored in 1054 to die childless in 1077, Guiscard at once laid siege to the city, a move which roused Gregory's wrath, to the highest, but a fresh Apu« Han revolt forced the Duke to relinquish his design of adding Benevento to Salerno.

In the north the great war between Pope and Emperor had begun; on January 24, 1076, Henry IV. had deposed Gregory at the Synod of Worms; the Pope had replied by both deposing and excommunicating Henry at the Roman Synod of Lent in the same year. But the iron-willed Gregory still refused to hear of terms with the Normans whose grasp had all but fastened on Naples and the Papal fief of Benevento, At length, however, the revival of Henry's power after the day of Canossa, and the falling away of the Papal supporters, forced Gregory once more to reviv© the *entente* with the uncontrollable Normans, Only so could he hope to stay the advance of Robert of Loritello and Jordan of Capua, who had conquered the lower Abruzzi, the eastern half for Apulia, the western for Capua.

In summer, 1080, the Pope took the road to the south. Richard of Capua was dead (April, 1078),

but his son Jordan came to Gregory at
Ceprano
on the borders of the Patrimony, was
released,
after submission, from the Papal Ban,
and was
invested with Capua. Nineteen days
later Guis-
card came in, was also absolved, and
renewed the